

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.50 per cask, ex. Factory.
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.50 per bag, ex. Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

The Peak Hotel.

Admirably Situated—Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

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DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LD.,
BANGKOK. (SIAM.),
PEAK MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLERS.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Hongkong, August 1, 1901. 1258

COTTAM & CO., HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS

RECEIVED, EY S. S. FORMOSA.

TAN and WHITE BUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES,
INDIA GOUZE and SILK UNDERWEAR, CHOLERA BELTS,
BATHING DRAWERS and DRESSES, ROYAL SCARF RETAINERS.

Hongkong, March 14/99

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,
LONDON.
(Wine Shippers to China since 1815).
Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with
SIEMSEN & CO. 1462
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901.

JOHNSON'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCY
AND ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
LATE BAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

CHAMPAGNES

FROM
-- -- -- CHARLES HEIDSIECK

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

W. BREWER & CO.,

Bressay's Naval Annual ... Volume 13, Navy and Army Illustrated Between Ourselves, by Max O'Rell Bartholomew's Pocket Atlas ... King Edward Toy Book ... Art Journal Academy Pictures ... Cassell's Academy Pictures, Part 1 Sporting Pictures, Part 1 Twentieth Century Dictionary ... The Chichester Mystery \$12 12 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
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BOXING GLOVES,
MELANY MARKING INK,

PUBLICAN FOUNTAIN PENS,
EXPRESS STYLO PEN.

PEPPERMINT

GET FRERES.

INESTIMABLE as a PROPHYLACTIC, combining
 properties which dispel all nervous gastric disorders, and is
 valuable as a preventive and effective remedy in other
 epidemics.



Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, June 30, 1902.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. & C. CO., LTD. 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
A CHEE & CO

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17a Queen's Road.

**Furniture
Dealers.**

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BEDROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-
PROOF FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS and
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS,
and HOUSEHOLD
REQUISITES.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

28 & 34, Queen's Road
(Opposite Longway Hotel and Post Office).

**General -
Drapers -
and - - -
Outfitters**

DRESSMAKING

A SPECIALITY.
All cutting executed by
an experienced
Dressmaker.

Just Arrived.

A new stock of
"PING PONG"
Complete sets, ranging in
Prices from \$1 to \$15.

A Choice . . .

**Assortment of . .
Real Lace Collars.**

Fancy Chiffon and Net
Ruffles. Blouses in all
the latest styles, both
silk and muslin.

**NEW MILLINERY,
NEW WASHING
SILKS,
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.**

Telephone No. 135.



SEASONABLE

WINES.

	per Dozen.	
LIGHT HOCKS	\$ 6.50 to \$19.00	
WHITE WINES	8.00 " 13.00	
CLARETS	4.50 " 13.00	
ST. LEON TONIC WINE	21.00	
BURGUNDIES	14.00 " 30.00	

H. PRICE & CO.,

453 12, Queen's Road.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 5.—Auction of Steam Locomotive, at Queen's Statue Wharf.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

MONDAY, July 7.—
Nomin.—Extraordinary Meeting of Watkins, Limited, at the Company's Office, No. 66, Queen's Road Central.
Good per Glenroy, not cleared on this date subject to rent.
Good per Eclair, not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.
Goods per Henthorn undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, July 8.—
12.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.
Goods per Tamba Maru not cleared on this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, July 21.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property (in Two Lots), at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

**THE HONGKONG
DOCKS.**

AN INTERESTING RECORD.

Reprinted from the "CHINA MAIL."
Price, 50 cents each Cash.
NOW READY.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

Established A.D. 1841.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO., REIMS.
As supplied to Royal and Imperial
Courts of Europe.

**SCOTCH -
WHISKY.**

**WATSON'S
Celebrated**

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BLEND

**COGNAC -
BRANDIES**

Of the Finest Quality.

**CLARETS,
SHERRY AND PORT**

AUSTRALIAN WINES

RAINIER BEER

The Finest Brewed in America.

ERATED WATERS

Absolute Purity Guaranteed.

**CIGARS, CIGARETTES,
&c., &c.**

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 25th June, at North Edgewater, Ill., U.S.A., the wife of J. A. MacLellan, of a son.

DEATHS.

HENRY BUCKLEY, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Murphy, of the Laon Kang Mow Cotton Mill, Shanghai, in his 21st year, of pneumonia, at Castleton, near Manchester. Deeply regretted. (By telegram, 24th June, 1902.)

On the 26th June, at Aberdeen, JANEY BELL, the beloved wife of Hugh Rodger, from heart failure, aged 38 years. Much regretted. (By telegram.)

The publication of this issue commenced at 5.50 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1902.

Epidemic amongst Cats.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 23rd ult. reports:—Two further deaths are reported from Ushida, Saga-ken, though it has not yet been ascertained that the disease is choleræ. At Ogasawajima, thirty-four cats were attacked by the disease, all dying in a short time.

Sir James Lyle Mackay.

We hear that Sir James Lyle Mackay, whose negotiations for the abolition of lekin and the revision of the Chinese tariff have not, so far, proved a success, contemplates abandoning the effort to negotiate with the Chinese, and will return to England at an early date. It will be sincerely regretted if Sir James has to take this step, but the rumour may be only the echo of a statement in one of the leading London journals.

Chinese Regiment Disbanding.

The *Weihsai* correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* writes:—The Chinese Regiment is being disbanded and the men will soon be scattered far and wide. Incredible as it may seem, they have not been awarded the China medal, which has been won for some time by others who took part in the campaign of 1900. It is nothing short of gross injustice that men who have fought and bled in our wars should be kept waiting so long, and now it is probable that they will never receive from the British Government what is but their due.

A Straits Pilot.

The *Bangkok Times* of the 23rd June says:—Captain Joseph Gray, of the *S.S. Singapore*, is, we are sorry to say, on his last visit to Bangkok as master of the *Singapore*, as he leaves his ship on her next arrival in the Straits to join the *Singapore Pilot Service*. It is twenty-four years since Captain Gray first began to visit this port, and since then his visits have been more or less regular; in fact, he has become somewhat of an institution in consequence of his genial disposition and open-hearted hospitality. Needless to say, there is no other captain running to Bangkok at the present time with such an extended connection with the port; in fact, he might be said to be the father of local skippers. He is the happy possessor of a wide circle of friends here, and we are sure they join us in wishing him every success in his new position.

Cadet Corps.

Cadet Corps have been formed in Colombo and in Singapore. Is there any likelihood of a similar Corps being started in Hongkong? There was one, once, a most excellent one, promoted by the late Mr. W. Mitchell, of Queen's College, and fostered by Dr. Kild, formerly Inspector of Schools. But it was ahead of the times. Some clerk in the Colonial Office in London disapproved of it, and though the Corps had the support of the local government, the general and the governor it had to be dissolved by order. Since those days, however, the world has moved a bit, and the British Empire with it. The Imperial idea is abroad; and the little tin gods who once frowned on innovation are themselves dancing to a new tune. Some people who imagine their judgment to be final on this as on other subjects object to the present tendency to foster Imperialism—which is, after all, only another name, we take it, for patriotism and a desire to see the British Empire flourish. But surely it is possible to wish the British Empire well without wishing disaster to other nations. British Imperialism is not antagonistic, and in seeking to cultivate patriotism in the young the British Imperialist is not doing anything very original. It is an excellent trait of the German Emperor, to take no pains only to foster the love of the Fatherland in young Germans, and so it is with every healthy well-regulated nation. A Cadet Corps in Hongkong would serve a useful purpose; apart from national considerations it would inculcate principles of discipline and good order in children at an age when emancipation from school is looming ahead and boys are apt to get a bit wild. Is Hongkong going to fall into line with Colombo and Singapore, or is Hongkong to maintain its reputation for lack of interest in anything outside dollar-grubbing?

General Dowd's Departure.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 27th ult. says:—Major-General Sir Arthur Dowd, K.C.B., D.S.O., has been recalled home by the War Office, receiving the order on his return from Japan last Wednesday. General Dowd will leave Shanghai by the *Empress of Japan* to-morrow, and will carry away with him the regrets of all here who have had the privilege of making his acquaintance. The General's oratory, courtesy, and fine social qualities have endeared him to many in Shanghai, by whom he will be much missed. We can only hope that his military reputation will be fully recognised by the War Office, and trust to hear shortly of General Dowd holding some important post at home or in India.

TRAVELLING MIST.—A chop and a cup of coffee, quick. My train leaves in twenty minutes. Waiter:—Yes, sah; seventy-five cents, sah. "Do you want me to pay in advance?" Yes, sah. You may be gone before it's cooked, sah.

PROMPT ACTION.

In dealing with what may be only a slight cough will often avert some more serious illness.

STEARNS' COUGH CURE
is just the thing for this, as it is a speedy and effective. Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

Sporadic cases of cholera are occurring throughout Japan.

H.M.S. *Endymion* arrived at Singapore on the 22nd ult.

The Russo-Chinese Bank will pay a dividend of 15 roubles.

It is just thirty-five years since the first railway was opened in Japan.

The German Press expressed deep regret at the illness of King Edward.

The German Mail of the 29th May was delivered in London on the 1st June.

A new native infantry battalion has been established by France in Indo-China.

Miss Hazel, an Irish lady, has won the Ladies' Golf Championship, beating Miss Neville.

Parcel Mails for Europe, etc., per *S.S. Parmatta* will close at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 4th July.

The Jewish community at Shanghai held a special intercessory service for the King's recovery.

It has been left to Kobe to inaugurate the first Interport Ping-Pong match. It was to be played during the Regatta week.

France has introduced a military service of two years, which necessitates an additional expenditure of 10 million francs.

The Kawasaki Dock Co., Kobe, paid a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent for the last half-year, and carried forward yen 20,918.

A Rugby football match was played at Singapore on the 20th ult. between the Garrison and Singapore C.C. The Club won as it liked by 2 goals from tries, 1 dropped goal and 5 tries to nil.

Cases of cholera have occurred on board the British steamers *Thames*, *Kangas* and *Hammerton* at Kobe and Moji. The Japanese are adopting strict measures to prevent an epidemic of the disease.

Trumpet-Major Thomas Monte, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who sounded the charge for the heavy Brigade at Balaklava, died recently at Shrewsbury. He was specially awarded the French war medal in the Crimea.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. Charleston Gordon, Northumberland Fusiliers, late West Yorkshire and 1st Chinese Regiment, and "Little Nell," only daughter of Dr. Simon, M.D., C.M.G., formerly of her late Majesty's Colonial Medical Service.

Mr. Reginald Tower, H. B. M. Minister at Bangkok, goes home on leave when he is sufficiently recovered to travel. He will probably be able to get away by the *P. and O. Parmatta* which leaves Singapore on the 11th July (says the *Bangkok Times*). Mr. Tower has not enjoyed very good health in Bangkok, but it is some considerable time since he has been able to get leave of absence.

A Magistrate's Bad Writing.

To-day, at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice had occasion to refer to the bad writing of one of the local magistrates. All who have to do with the depositions taken at the Magistracy will appreciate the criticisms of His Honour reported in another column. Badly written depositions frequently lead to mistakes which, particularly when published in a newspaper, give no end of trouble, and it is to be hoped that the party referred to in the present instance will take the hint and endeavour to make his notes more legible in the future.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Kobe Regatta.

Shanghai beat Kobe in the Double Sculls by three lengths.

The Plague.

There were three cases of plague reported during the hours ended noon to-day, bringing the total for the year up to 390.

Allice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following annual donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha\$50

Tobacco in Formosa.

It is reported (says the *Kobe Chronicle*) that the Formosan Government has decided to put into practice from next year a long-considered scheme to monopolise the manufacture of tobacco, and the draft of a law for taking over the industry is said to have been already drawn up. It is proposed to establish a factory at Taipei and to manufacture tobacco intended for the consumption of Chinese and Japanese with leaf imported from China and the South Sea Islands.

A Successful Company.

The company described as the Tokyo Electric Railway Company, though it is still running cars drawn by horses, is one of the most successful enterprises in Japan. The accounts for the last half-year, ending the 31st May, show the gross profits to be yen 745,587 and the working expenses yen 300,235, leaving a balance of yen 385,351, which, added to the amount brought over from the preceding half-year, makes a total of yen 387,022. Of this amount yen 19,270 was placed to the reserve, yen 38,000 put aside as bonuses to employees, while the balance, yen 328,752, enabled the company to declare a dividend at the substantial rate of 26 per cent. per annum, after carrying forward a balance of yen 1,502 to next account. We may mention (says the *Kobe Chronicle*) that the company's authorised capital is yen 5,000,000, of which only yen 2,475,000 is paid up, with a reserve amounting to yen 148,384.

Professional Jealousy.

The *Weihsai* correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* writes:—It appears that when it was first proposed to raise a regiment of Chinese soldiers two officers were in the running for the position of commanding officer. Colonel Bower was chosen. The unsuccessful candidate held an important and influential position in the Chinese expeditionary force, and has not spared his criticisms. It is obviously a case of "sour grapes." It should be remembered that the worst and most serious fighting was over before the Indian army landed; and, in common fairness, against the disparaging statements of Indian officers, should be set the opinions of newspaper correspondents and others, who were on the spot and had opportunities of judging the worth of these troops. In such impartial and competent testimonies we discover a remarkable unanimity of praise and hearty commendation of the pluck, endurance and general usefulness of the Chinese Regiment.

The Rat Preventors.

To-day, at the Magistracy, S. Ambury, master of the American sailing ship *Adolph Olvig*, was, on admitting the charge, fined \$5 for failing to affix rat preventors to his ship's hawsers when making fast to one of the wharves on the 27th ult. Defendant submitted a typewritten statement in which he said he started to move the ship in to the wharf at 1.30 p.m. on the 27th ult. and expected to get her alongside and properly made fast, with the rat-preventors on each line, before dark, but, owing to a strong wind and tide, this was not finished till after 9 p.m. His lines were not properly evened up, and some of the preventors being so large as to cover three parts of a six-inch line, it seemed impracticable to put them on in pitchy darkness and a pouring rain. He was going to put them on, but thought that, if he did so, they would be broken and unfit for use, especially as the ship was considerably below the wharf. He looked carefully over his copy of the Harbour Regulations and failed to find anything as to how much time might be allowed to lapse before putting the preventors on. His watchman told him that a police constable had visited the ship during the night and asked why the preventors were not on the lines. The watchman told him and the policeman said nothing. Defendant then took it for granted that it would be all right as, had it been imperative to have preventors on at once, the policeman ought to have said so. During his stay in this port, defendant had been very careful to comply with all the rules and regulations in regard to lights and flags required for petroleum cargo, and he submitted that that fact, together with his having provided a sufficient number of rat preventors beforehand and put them on at the first practicable opportunity, should show that he did not wilfully and intentionally violate the Ordinance in question.

Severe Earthquake at Yokohama.

The following is the official report of an earthquake at Yokohama:—On the 23rd June, at 7.42 a.m., a strong shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. It was the strongest of the kind experienced here (Yokohama) up to date this year, and was remarkably sudden. The horizontal and vertical motions were concurrently developed. At first the horizontal motion was quick but slight, but after the lapse of seven seconds the highest point was reached, the motion being at the rate of eighteen millimetres per one and a half seconds, and the direction from north-west to south-east. The tremor then became remarkably strong and rapid, but it was less than half the highest point before developed. The quick and strong shock continued for thirty-five seconds, and after that rather severe tremors were also experienced, but they became remarkably slow, and after the lapse of thirty seconds more or less palpable, and finally the shock entirely subsided. The total length of time during which the shock was felt was three minutes and fifty-six seconds. The vertical motion was observed from the initial stage, and when the horizontal motion reached its highest point, the vertical motion was also at its acme, being at the rate of 0.5 millimetres per 0.5 of a second.

NOT A MINUTE.

SHOULD be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The first unusual looseness of the bowels should be sufficient warning. If immediate and proper treatment is given, serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It may save a life. For sale by All Dealers.

MRS. ROOSE has much pleasure in testifying to the good result received by her through taking Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil. She has also recommended it to several friends.

Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Baby Prince.

H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Japan gave birth to a son at 7.30 a.m. on the 25th ult. According to latest advices, both the princess and the baby prince were doing well.

Student Interpretations.

The Civil Service Commissioners announce that the following gentlemen were the successful candidates at the Open Competitive Examination for six Student Interpretations in China, which was held in May, viz.:—Messrs Penrhyn G. Jones, George S. Moss, Edgar G. Jamieson, Lionel E. Keyser, Harold T. Harding, and John B. Affleck.

Health Precautions Against Canton.

There appears among "To-day's" advertisements a notification by Mr. J. Scott, the British Consul-General, Canton, to the effect that telegraphic instructions have been received from the Government of India to the effect that the regulations of the Venice Convention will be enforced on all persons or articles arriving from Canton at Indian ports now free from infection.

Spinning Company Trust.

The *Kobe Herald* of the 25th ult. says:—Twenty-four of the Japanese Spinning Companies support the proposal to form a syndicate with the view of promoting their mutual interests and on Monday they appointed a committee to discuss matters with other companies. Eleven more companies have agreed to do so far with them. Fourteen companies are strongly opposed to the proposal, and seven have not given a decided reply only way or the other.

American Capital for Tokio.

A Tokio despatch to the *Mainichi* states that Mr. Brady, the Chicago capitalist, who, it was announced some time ago, was to provide considerable capital for the Osaka Gas Works, is now negotiating with the Tokio Gas Co. through Mr. Dixon, his representative. Mr. Brady's proposal is to increase the capital of the concern to yen 8,400,000, just double the present capitalisation, and that he should subscribe one-half. Seventy of the leading shareholders of the Company held a meeting a week ago, and appointed Mr. Watanabe and six others to discuss the matter with Mr. Dixon.

Hypnotism in Medicine.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—The Prussian Minister of Education has addressed a Circular to the Prussian Chambers of Physicians, asking them to give an opinion on the therapeutic uses of hypnotism. He writes:—"I am desirous of obtaining accurate information about the therapeutic value of hypnotism, and as to what degree and with what success it is being applied by physicians in the treatment of the sick." The Minister, at the same time, asks the Central Committee of the Chambers to report, within the year, on the opinions given by the various Chambers. It must not be supposed, however, that hypnotism is being used by German physicians to any great extent. Indeed, in another circular addressed by the Minister to the Governors of the various Prussian Provinces, on the same subject, the Minister makes it clear that the inquiry which he is now instituting in no way signifies a disposition to regard hypnotism as a recognised cure. In this second circular, which refers to the application of hypnotism by unauthorised persons, the Medical and Police authorities are instructed to carefully collect records of all cases in which injury has been done to the health of people so treated.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 30, 1902.

There was no bulletin issued yesterday evening, and henceforth there will be only two daily, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Lord Cranborne has announced that His Majesty is rapidly getting better, and that the moment therefore seems most appropriate for rejoicing. As chairman of the Bonfire Committee, he suggests that bonfires throughout the country be lighted to-night.

LATER.

The bulletin issued at ten this morning says that His Majesty has slept well. The dressing of the wound gives him much distress, but there are no bad symptoms of any kind.

LATER.

The evening bulletin says that His Majesty has passed a fairly comfortable day, and that the discomfort from the wound is less.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE CHEN.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
(Before the Full Court.)
Wednesday, 2nd July, 1902.

GUTHRIE, J. MOORE.

This was an appeal against a decision of Mr. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, in a case in which *McMoses* was fined \$10, at the instance of Sanitary Inspector Keith, for failing to provide a back yard to certain property belonging to *McG. Sasso*, situated at No. 28, Macgregor Street.

Mr. E. N. Sharp (instructed by Mr. H. W. Lookey) appeared for the appellant, and Sir H. Spencer Berkeley, Kt. B. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny) represented the respondent, on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Sharp said this was a motion that a case which was heard by Mr. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, in May last, may be re-heard before the Full Court on the ground that the decision was erroneous in point of fact and law.

Mr. Justice Wise said he had never seen the depositions and never knew that a re-hearing was to be asked for.

The Attorney General said there was no re-hearing in point of fact.

Chief Justice Goddard said that at any rate they ought to have a copy of the evidence. He had the Magistrate's depositions, in the case before him in writing which he could hardly read. They ought to have proper copies before them in order that they could read and consider them.

Mr. Sharp requested the circumstances and proceeded to point out that the appeal was brought entirely on a question of fact substantiated by law. The house was a building with two fronts—one facing Macgregor Street and the other Albany Street.

The Chief Justice again referred to the necessity of having proper copies of the depositions. He was certainly a fair reader, but in this instance, he could not read more than about half of each page. This was not sufficient for the judges, and, unless Mr. Sharp could read the depositions, they would have to adjourn. He would be very sorry to have any such appeals unless furnished with proper copies of all the evidence, legibly written or typewritten so that one could read them with ease.

Mr. Sharp then read the evidence of Inspector Keith and Mr. J. Orange, as taken down by the solicitor watching the case for defendant. Continuing he said that, in 1896, seven houses were built on the east side of which were appraised by the Sanitary Board. The new buildings, ordinance came into force in March last year and on 7th August, the plans of three houses identical in arrangement were approved and, in April of this year, the houses were erected by the Board. It was admitted, he said, that there was no rear or open space to the houses, but the street at the back, 20 feet wide, provided sufficient light and ventilation. According to the ordinance, a house less than 50 feet deep was allowed to have two frontages, but when over 50 feet, it must have a yard in the middle.

The Chief Justice said the real intention of the ordinance was that in the old days up to 1897 there was no proper supervision of properties, and buildings were put up which covered nearly the whole piece of ground which belonged to them. The landlord wanted to get the very highest rent, but the law would allow. Later, it was found that there was not sufficient ventilation to these houses and the law was made to read that existing domestic dwellings must have an open space in the rear and that a piece of the land must be uncovered. The consequence was that the best thing to do was to make back yards. In a case like this, where the house was open to the street on either side, it was not perhaps so necessary, but not to have a back yard was not according to the law. Mr. Justice Wise said there was no such thing as a house with two frontages under the law.

Mr. Sharp said his depositions were bound to interpret the ordinance in accordance with reason and justice.

A *Clarification*. In reporting a case in the Russian Consular Court at Shanghai, the *N. C. Daily News* says on the 28th ult.—A small piece of work on the part of Detective-sergeant McDowell was the subject of a case which was heard today at the above Court. It seems that while the Russian Circus was performing at Hongkong one of the chief performers had diamonds and jewellery to the value of \$1,500 stolen from his box. The matter was reported to the police there, but they were quite unable to locate either the thief or the stolen property.

When the circus arrived here the loss was communicated with the local police and the case was given in charge of Detective-sergeant McDowell, who has ever since been working on it. There was great difficulty in securing conclusive evidence, though the circumstances pointed pretty clearly to a certain man. However, the detective's strategy at length prevailed, and the thief fell into a net trap laid for him, being arrested in the act of disposing of the stolen goods to a person acting on behalf of McDowell, and all the jewellery was recovered and handed over to its rightful owner, who had given up hopes of ever recovering it. At the Court to-day, the owner of the jewellery was called to prosecute, but the Consul-General, thought that the presence of the prisoner at Shanghai was undesirable, so ordered that he should be at once deported. At the conclusion of the case, the Consul-General complimented the detective, and sent very highly upon the skillful manner in which he had dealt with the case.

MANAGER—What do you know about managing a circus? Applicant—Well, I have organised several South American revolutions.

SIR T. JACKSON, BART.

A Congratulatory Message.

The Indian merchants of Hongkong having elected to Sir Thomas Jackson their congratulatory on receiving the honour of a Baronet, Mr. H. N. Mody has received the following reply:—

'Many thanks Indian merchants.—Jack. son.'

THE WATER METER QUESTION.

Translated from Pastor Wong Yau Cho's M.S.

May I be allowed to speak once again with regard to the matter of the Water Meters? I do not quite understand if the amount of water to be allowed to each person is to be in the ratio of the amount of rent paid? If this is so, and the amount allowed is more with a high rental, and less with a low rental, then such a measure tends only to increase the distress of the poor. This cannot be according to rightness; there must be a fairer scale, where; and, therefore, I have no alternative but to speak once more on behalf of the poor. With regard to the rainfall. There are two important matters to be considered. The first is the weather, i.e., whether the rainfall is large or small; the second is whether the area over which it falls is broad or narrow. The need for more or less water cannot be regulated by the price of the land, whether more or less.

Will you be good enough, of your clemency, to listen to this short parable. If you feed a cow in order that you may have milk to drink; on the days that the cow gives you more milk, do you increase the amount of food that you give to the cow? And on the days when the cow gives you less milk, do you cut down its allowance of food, and thus increase its distress?

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To-day, Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Kt. B., the new Attorney General of Hongkong, made his first appearance in the Supreme Court, as representing the Crown in an appeal before the Full Court against a decision by Mr. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate.

The Chief Justice, His Honour W. Meigh Goddard, said—Mr. Attorney General, the Judges have scanned your Commission as Attorney General of this Colony, and, as this is your first official appearance in this Court, my learned brother (His Honour J. G. Wise, Police Judge) and I take this opportunity of congratulating you on your appointment and of wishing you a successful and prosperous career. I cannot say, at present, the Courts in which the Judges sit, the Judges' Chambers or the Offices in which the work of the Registry has to be performed are either convenient or worthy of this rising and important Colony. I am glad, however, to inform you that the erection of new Law Courts has been sanctioned, that plans of a handsome edifice have been approved, and that the foundations have been completed or nearly so. I believe the laying of those foundations has occupied nearly two years. If, now that you are a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, you can persuade the Government to accelerate the completion of the building, you will earn the gratitude of the community. It is true that 'mens sana' is most likely to be found 'in corpore sano.' I think it also true that justice is most likely to be efficiently and impressively administered amidst surroundings suited to its dignity and importance. These, I believe, will be found in the new Law Courts when they are finished.

The Attorney General said—May I please you, my Lords, I desire to return to your Lordships my sincere thanks for the kindly greeting which you have tendered to me on my first appearance in this Court. I truly appreciate the responsible character of the high office which I have accepted under the Crown in this Colony. I am aware that I stand in the place where men who have achieved to great position have stood before me. I am aware that the role of Attorney General in this Colony is one which bears a vital and attached to it, and I trust that the duties which lie before me may be performed in a manner to maintain that distinguished title. With respect to your remarks regarding the Courts in which your Lordships sit, I may say I entirely agree with you—if you will allow the word—without presumption I venture with your Lordships in the expression which you have put forth. I was surprised when I arrived in the Colony to find that a wealthy and important portion of His Majesty's dominions, as Hongkong is, is not better provided with a suitable housing for His Majesty's Judges and the various officers who have to carry out the important work in the administration of justice. If I can in any way bring about an amelioration of the condition which you have alluded to, you may rely upon it that no efforts shall be wanting on my part. I thank you again, my Lords, for your kindly welcome.

The hearing of the appeal before the Court was then commenced.

A cloth-bound Cookery Book, containing 250 original recipes for all kinds of savouries, puddings, cakes, and sweets, sent free to all who send a P.M.C.O. Extract for wrapper, the *Liebig's* Ltd., of Meat Company Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London.

AN ENTERPRISING CHINAMAN.

An Industrial School in Peking.

One of the 'show places' of Peking at the present time is the 'Industrial School' begun some months ago by Mr. Huang Yung-su, a native of Nanking and a Senior Wrangler (Chuang Yuan) of the year 1880. He is perhaps one of the best representatives of the old time Confucian school, which desires to supplement the old by the new, instead of blindly clinging, as the true Possibles invariably seem to do, to the remotest past simply because it is the past.

In the old times, Mr. Huang was one of five scholars and officials, who, combining learning and benevolence, opened a granary in the southern city, in which were stored large quantities of rice to be used on occasion of unusual need in any particular region, the same being (by a strange inversion of ordinary trade processes) first brought from central China, and then perhaps re-shipped to the banks of the Yellow River (for example) in case of disastrous floods. The son of Mr. Huang came into prominence last year on his return from the United States, where he went as an attaché of the Embassy of H. F. Wu Ting-fang. Mr. Huang was, later, Consul to some of the South American ports, returning to his native land just in time to be confronted with the fatal problems arising out of the recent disasters.

During his absence he had acquired a good working knowledge of English, in which he is able to converse fluently and correctly. His mind, and that of his father (who speaks no English)—and is—full of plans for the practical amelioration of the condition of the people of China. In this he is undoubtedly influenced to a large extent by what he must have seen, heard, and felt during his extensive travels in Europe and America.

One of his unique enterprises was the publication of a Chinese newspaper in the Mandarin dialect, with the hope and expectation that it would soon find and fill a place of its own and prove a valuable medium for introducing into the minds of the people and of the officials also (who were slow to look into it from curiosity) many ideas which should be heeded. The publication of this paper did not continue very long, as it was suppressed, together with much of the industrial work of the establishment, at the instance of a hitherto obscure and unimportant person known as Ch'ien Pi, who had got the appointment of Governor of the city. He was jealous of the Huangs, and succeeded in securing an order for the cessation of their work, on the religious ground that their place (which was private property—though fitted with grammies) was needed for public uses. But foreigners interested themselves in the matter, and by what oblique means is not generally known, the order was either rescinded or modified, so that though the paper does not appear, six out of some thirteen forms of work are still carried on, and are freely exhibited to visitors.

The outer court-yard is devoted to the storage of a great deal of lumber used in various branches of business carried on, and besides a carpenter shop there is also a department of cabinet work, where excellent chairs, tables, bureaus, beds and writing-desks are made on foreign models, and specimens of all of them are displayed in a large show-room, ticketed with very reasonable prices. In other rooms there is a spinning (done by young ladies) accompanied by the weaving on Chinese looms of the narrow native cloth. The weaving of rugs is another industry carried on successfully, the demand for the products being often large and always constant.

But to foreigners the most interesting operations are those connected with the making of the celebrated cloisonné ware, which, as every one is aware, is a surface decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape, and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. Most of us have probably received the impression that there is something densely mysterious about this work, at least in Peking, where it is said to have been hereditary in but a few families, the number of individuals in the secret perpetually diminishing. However this may be, Mr. Huang has secured preceptors for every stage of the art, and the whole series of processes may here be scrutinized at one's leisure, and a very interesting and attractive sight it is.

But the most unique feature of Mr. Huang's extensive establishment is the fact, for which he is the authority, that some of his workmen are the drift-wood and rubbish of humanity, picked up from the street and brought into contact with productive industry for the first time in their lives. The visitor is shown in this room unkempt looking individuals busily at work who he is informed, have been there six weeks or four months, as the case may be, and some among them when first taken in were simply beggars wrapped in a mat-sacking. At first they are given no other clothing than what they brought with them, the inducement to remain consisting in the regularity and abundance of the supply of food. Some of them are soon overcome by the irresistible attractions of their former gipsy life, and no effort is made to detain them. But others will, doubtless in the normal course of industrial civilization, become once more producers, and no longer consumers only. This is a matter of a wide and an important bearing, the significance of which the experienced will be able to appreciate at sight. We cannot recall ever having heard of any really successful attempt on the part of foreigners in China to rescue members of the distinctly beggar class, so as to bring them into something permanently higher—though, of course, there may have been such cases, and perhaps on a considerable scale. But even if there were, this would not at all detract from the merit of Mr. Huang's scheme, which has been conceived by a little company of Chinese philanthropists, without external connection with any foreign influences; albeit, as already remarked, the original impulse to the work is distinctly an importation.

One naturally inquires into the financial aspects of an undertaking of this sort, but, owing to the abnormal conditions under which it has been begun and continued, nothing valuable can as yet be learned on this head. It is probable that the danger of official interference is not yet past, for the same reactionaries who made the attempt are still to the front. There is supposed to be a capital of several tens of thousands of taels invested in the enterprise, but just what this includes it is impossible to say.

There are not wanting some pessimistic critics who deny the whole enterprise as nothing but a mechanical imitation of Occidental ways. To us it seems far otherwise, as one of the most hopeful signs of what may be expected on a large scale, when the incubus of official interference and persecution shall have been removed, and when whatever may be valuable in the experience of Western lands shall have been assimilated by apt and intelligent pupils in China, actuated not primarily by thirst for gain, but by a perception of the truth that every educated Chinaman is under a moral obligation to do what he can for his mother-land, and to show that here, as well as on the opposite side of the globe, carefully selected seeds wisely sown, well watered, and diligently tended, will produce a crop such as the Celestial Empire has never before seen.

PRISON LIFE IN JAPAN.

Rather Pleasant than Otherwise.

Those who have been resident in the East more than five years will remember the thrill of horror that metaphorically shook the Treaty Ports when it became known that Great Britain had entered into a new Treaty with Japan in which extrajurisdictional was abandoned. The great fear of foreign residents in Japan, one would have thought from a perusal of the foreign journals, was that they were all about to be cast into prison; and many and terrible were the pictures painted of prison life as it was going to be. But the following real picture (taken from the *Japan Herald*) is nothing like those painted by fancy a few years ago:—

A chat with Mr. P. B. Clarke, who is at present undergoing five days' detention at the Kyo-cho Police Station, in connection with the celebrated Maples slander case, convinces us that many worse ways of spending a week or thereabouts might readily be devised than this. The life led by one in Mr. Clarke's position is simple, severely intellectual and strictly hygienic—a most important factor. As a nerve sedative we can strongly recommend it. No tobacco, no intoxicants, a scrupulously clean cell with a high barred window; two lanterns on which the *futaba* is spread at night; a small table and stool for the prisoner's leisure; regular hours, and regular exercise—such are among the most noticeable features of the life led by a foreigner undergoing detention in a Japanese police station. The change from the soft and delicious spring mattress, especially appreciable in the warm weather, to the harder and more bracing *futon*, cannot be other than highly beneficial. Thanks largely to Superintendent Ikaruma, the most thoughtful and courteous of hosts, Mr. Clarke's experience has been unendurable as much as possible. No lights are allowed in the cells, but this difficulty is overcome by permitting Mr. Clarke to read until 10 p.m. in one of the other rooms of the police station, and visiting when he feels him as late as 8 p.m. By paying for it, he can have what food he likes brought in from the outside. One rather peculiar regulation is that while books of every description, including novels, are permitted, newspapers and magazines are strictly prohibited. But this is a detail, and assuredly the person undergoing detention can find most mental pabulum in Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' and a volume of Shakespeare's plays in the *Strand Magazine* or the local dailies. A month in the police station, under the conditions above described, might be a little too much of a good thing, but for a few days the life has a great deal to recommend it, and we are seriously thinking of committing an offence which may bring us within the scope of the penalty in question. It will be necessary, however, to take the best legal advice beforehand; otherwise we might very probably find, when too late, that we were in for six months' 'hard.' Mr. William in the *Gilbertian* ballad made this awful mistake, and the warning has never been lost upon us.

'Beware' is always talking about how smart he is. It is his 'worst failing.' 'Not by a good deal.' 'What does he do worse than that?' 'He talks about how smart his baby is.'

SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It may save a life. For sale by All Dealers. WATKINS, Ltd., General Agents.

TO-day's Advertisements

NOTICE is hereby given that, under date the 28th of June last, Telegraphic Instructions have been received from the Government of India notifying that the Regulations of the Venice Convention will be enforced on all PERSONS or ARTICLES arriving from GAZETTES at Indian Ports now free from infection.

J. JAMES SCOTT, H. M. Consul-General, Canton, July 1, 1902.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship LOONGSANG.

Captain WINGLAI, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 7th July, at 4.30 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, July 2, 1902.

NOTICE. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

Also PORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 14th July, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship ERNEST SIMONS, Capt. DURY, from, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S. S. Australia, which vessel takes on her Passenger and Mails leaving that port on the 26th July, direct to Suva, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal Ports of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m. on the 13th July, 1902. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, July 2, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP ERNEST SIMONS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, AUSTRIA and Havre ex Steamship *Sidon*, from Bordeaux ex Steamship *Yildiz*, will be received in connection with above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and specie, are to be landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG KOWLOON WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining on board after MONDAY, the 7th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 7th Inst., at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, July 2, 1902.

To-day's Advertisements

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, on

SATURDAY,

the 6th July, at 12.30 p.m., at Queen's Statue Wharf, The Steam-launch

'CHOY PO.'

Build of tankwood, in good condition and working order.

Length 62 feet.

Beam 11 feet.

Depth 5 feet 9 inches.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, June 30, 1902.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th July, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(Removed to SALES ROOMS for convenience of sale.)

Full Particulars in Catalogue.

On View from Friday, the 4th July.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, July 1, 1902.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. LAMBERT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 21st day of July, 1902, at 3 o'clock p.m., at his Office, Duddell Street,

Two Lots of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate in

HOLLYWOOD ROAD, UPPER LASCAR ROW AND WELLINGTON STREET.

The Property consists of:—

Lot 1, INLAND LOT No. 204, held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 2nd March, 1846, at the annual Crown Rent of \$41.00.

The following houses until recently stood upon the Lot Nos. 143, 144, and 145, Hollywood Road, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, Upper Lascar Row, Nos. 2, 4 and 6, Upper Lascar Row were recently destroyed by fire and have not yet been rebuilt. The monthly rental received before the fire was \$170.

Lot 2, INLAND LOT No. 1304, held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 22nd January, 1844, at the annual Crown Rent of \$12.00. No. 26, Wellington Street is situated on these premises. Monthly Rental \$80.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to—

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, 10, Queen's Road Central, or to The AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1902.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG, Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA, DENTIST.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 1, 1898.

DENTISTRY.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

WONG HO-MI, SURG. DENTIST.

TERMS MODERATE. Consultation Free. 60, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 2, 1899.

S. I. N. T. I. N. G. Surgeon Dentist, No. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, April 24, 1900.

Mr. CHADWICK KEW, DENTAL SURGEON.

39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Hongkong, March 18, 1902.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

報日字華

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$5 per Annum delivered in Hongkong.

\$12.50 to all other parts.

5 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

Orders cooked by Manager, 'CHINA MAIL.'

Auctions.

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A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(Removed to SALES ROOMS for convenience of sale.)

Full Particulars in Catalogue.

On View from Friday,

Vessels Advertised as Loading

Destination.	Vessels.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
alian Ports.....	Taiyoun (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 26.
....., P. & H. Heinrich (s).....		Melchers & Co.....	July 26, at noon.
and Hamburg.....	Strassburg (s).....	Hamburg-Am'k Line.....	July 4.
..... and Hamburg.....	Simburg (s).....	Hamburg-Am'k Line.....	July 10.
..... and Hamburg.....	Silesia (s).....	Hamburg-Am'k Line.....	July 30.
..... and Hamburg.....	C. Ferd. Laciex (s).....	Hamburg-Am'k Line.....	August 14.
..... and Yokohama.....	Tamara Maru (s).....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	July 23.
..... and Yokohama.....	Glomenees (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 20, at Noon.
..... and Yokohama.....	Tydasus (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	August 20.
..... and Yokohama.....	Stentor (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 5.
..... and Yokohama.....	Alemona (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 10.
..... and Yokohama.....	Warphusa (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 22.
..... and Yokohama.....	Clydesda (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	August 5.
..... and Yokohama.....	Shanghai (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	July 11, at Noon.
..... and Antwerp.....	Telenaulous (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	August 19.
..... and Antwerp.....	Parangama (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	July 5, at Noon.
..... and Antwerp.....	Sudo Maru (s).....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	July 7, 4.30 p.m.
..... and Antwerp.....	Sanjo Maru (s).....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	July 12, Daylight.
..... and Antwerp.....	Ernest Simons (s).....	Messageries Maritimes.....	July 14, at 1 p.m.
..... and Antwerp.....	Shimosa (s).....	Dodwell & Co. Limited.....	About July 10.
..... and Antwerp.....	Braman (s).....	Dodwell & Co. Limited.....	About July 10.
..... and Antwerp.....	Althol (s).....	Dodwell & Co. Limited.....	About July 20.
..... and Antwerp.....	Rachmorshire (s).....	Shewan, Tomes & Co.....	About July 20.
..... and Antwerp.....	Whomps (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 4.
..... and Antwerp.....	Valenta (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About July 4.
..... and Antwerp.....	Pekin (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	July 2.
..... and Antwerp.....	Ordnavelli (s).....	Portland & A. S. Co.....	July 26.
..... and Antwerp.....	Ordnavelli (s).....	Portland & A. S. Co.....	August 14.
..... and Antwerp.....	Marla Valeria (s).....	Porter, Wicks & Co.....	July 16, p.m.
..... and Antwerp.....	Thales (s).....	Douglas Lapsack & Co.....	July 13, at 11 a.m.
..... and Antwerp.....	Maidzuru Maru (s).....	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	July 12.
..... and Antwerp.....	Haitan (s).....	Douglas Lapsack & Co.....	July 4, at 11 a.m.
..... and Antwerp.....	Daito Maru (s).....	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	July 13.
..... and Antwerp.....	Daito Maru (s).....	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	July 6.
..... and Antwerp.....	Kanamaru (s).....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	July 12.
..... and Antwerp.....	Airlie (s).....	Gibb, Livingston & Co.....	at noon.
..... and Antwerp.....	Kwaiyang (s).....	Butterfield & Swire.....	July 8.
..... and Antwerp.....	Empress of Japan (s).....	Canadian P'io R. Co.....	July 16.
..... and Antwerp.....	Arctian (s).....	Canadian P'io R. Co.....	July 26.
..... and Antwerp.....	Empress of China (s).....	Canadian P'io R. Co.....	August 6.
..... and Antwerp.....	Shimane Maru (s).....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	July 14, at 1 p.m.
..... and Antwerp.....	Gleneglo (s).....	Dodwell & Co. Limited.....	July 12.
..... and Antwerp.....	Shang, Ming, & Bana (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About July 12.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 30th 1902.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Dividends, Quotations, Cash.
Bank of China	80,000	5	125	18660, sellers
Bank of China	19,070	12	10	£ 827, buyers
Bank of China	29,953	10	10	£ 827, buyers

MARINE INSURANCES.		FIRE INSURANCES.	
Marine Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	50
Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	83.33	25
China Insurance Co., Ltd.	3,000	100	25
Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	25
Insurance Society, Ltd.	20,000	100	25
Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000	100	60
FIRE INSURANCES.			
Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	20
Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	250	50
DOCKS, ETC.			
Wharfedale Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	50	all
Fenwick & Co., Limited.	6,000	25	25
Amy Dock Co., Ltd.	6,000	50	25
Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	75,700	100	100
WHEATGRO, TUGS, ETC.			
and Manila S. N. Co., Ltd.	20,000	50	50
as Steamship Co., Limited.	10,000	50	50
C. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	50	all
Oburn S. N. Company, Limited.	60,000	10	all
erry Company, Ltd.	10,000	10	10
.....	10,000	10	5


Ship and Lighter Co., Ltd.	2,000	Tls.	100	Tls. 100	Tls. 130, ex div.
Shanghai Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	Tls. 175, sales
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	0,000	Tls.	100	Tls. 100	Tls. 135, buyers
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	Tls.	100	Tls. 100	Tls. 135
REFINEMENTS.					
Sugar Company, Limited.....	20,000	S	100	at	\$109, sellers
Sugar Company, Limited.....	7,000	S	100	at	\$25, sellers
Sugar Corporation Co., Ltd.....	7,000	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	Tls. 77
WHAVERIES.					
Shanghai & Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	S	50	at	\$86, sellers
Shanghai & Godown Co., Ltd.	20,100	Tls.	100	Tls. 100	Tls. 297, sellers
LAND AND BUILDING.					
Shanghai Land Investment and	30,000	S	100	100	\$174, sales
Shanghai Land Investment and	39,600	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	Tls. 122, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment and	6,629	Tls.	50	50	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment and	3,764	Tls.	25	Tls. 25	Tls. 16,3
Shanghai Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	S	10	at	\$11, sellers
Shanghai Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	12,500	S	50	50	\$55, sellers
TRAMWAYS.					
Shanghai Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250	S	100	at	\$60, sales & buyers
MINING.					
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000	S	5	at	\$0 cents, buyers
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000	S	10	at	\$43, sales
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	30,000	S	1	at	\$1.20, sales
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	16,000	Fcs.	50	at	\$500, sales
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	400,000	20 cents	25	at	\$18.10
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	415,000	S	5	at	\$3, buyers
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	445,000	S	5	at	Num.
HOTELS, ETC.					
Shanghai Hotel Company, Ltd.	12,000	S	50	at	\$155
Shanghai Hotel Company, Ltd.	7,000	S	80	at	\$40, sellers
Shanghai Hotel Company, Ltd.	4,000	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	Tls. 130
Shanghai Hotel Company, Ltd.	2,500	S	100	at	\$220
DISPENSARIES.					
Shanghai Dispensary Co., Limited.	60,000	S	10	at	\$14, sellers
Shanghai Dispensary Co., Limited.	10,000	S	10	at	\$26, buyers
LIGHTING.					
Shanghai Electric Co., Limited.	7,000	S	10	at	\$140, buyers

allies' new tires	30,000	5	10	514, sales
BRICK AND CEMENT	20,000	5	8	507, buyers
Island Cement Co., Ltd.	50,000	5	10	521, sales & buyers
MISCELLANEOUS				
Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	5	50	522, sellers
Asbestos Eastern Agency	8,601	12	6	512, 51
Asbestos Oriental Agency	3,000	5	10	519
Plastic Company, Ltd.	10,000	10	5	540, buyers
Water-burn Co., Ltd.	7,000	10	5	541, buyers
Water Farm Co.	10,000	7	5	513, buyers
Ice Company, Limited	5,000	25	10	524, buyers
Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,250	20	5	534, 540
Plating Company, Ltd.	20,000	5	5	513
Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	5	10	510, buyers
On Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	12,500	5	10	517, buyers
Cotton Spinning and Weav-	17,500	10	10	512, sellers
on Cotton Manufactur-	10,000	10	10	513, sellers
ing-Mow Cotton Spinning	8,000	10	10	516, 517, sellers
Weaving Co., Ltd.	10,000	10	10	516, 517, sellers
Cotton Spinning Co.	2,000	10	50	515, 516
Provident Loan Mortgage	60,000	2	10	59, 55, sales & buyers
Company, Ltd.	7,500	23	5	522, sellers
Trading Co.	20,000	23	5	521, sellers
San Pisco Co., Ltd.	3,200	57	5	505, buyers
ll, Moore & Co., Limit	15,000	10	10	583
swell, Limited	15,000	10	10	583
CIGAR COMPANIES				
ne Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.	20,000	60	5	505
to Limited	200	500	5	500, Nom.
LOANS	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Imperial Bank	787,900	250 1/2	p. annu	100 p. annu
VERNON and SMITH, Share-brokers.				

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PURE MALT
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EAST ASIATIC
TRADING CO.

& BLACK WINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



nt. His Majesty
The King.

ED OILMAN'S STORES.

(continued)

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H.P.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Last reported at</i>
	5900	30	10,000	Captain Hans	Shanghai
	300	—	—	Lieut. A. Balloy	Saigon
				Capt. Cespion	Canton
	475	3	450	Commander Journet	Saigon
					Canton River

580	—	—	Lieut. Fife	Hapshong
4099	19	9000	Capt. Courtalla	Huichong
525	—	—	Commander Leavel	Shanghai
690	—	—	Commander Leang	Hongkong
8114	14	12,500	Captain Fourret	Shanghai
3739	10	8000	Captain Adam	Saigon
1259	6	2200	Capt. Le Goffeur	Saigon
470	—	—	Capt. Dicu	Yongat
—	—	—	Capt. Harst	Taka
5988	14	8500	Captain Louis	Along Bay
9437	8	6071	Captain Bonilly	Saigon
1800	—	—	Capt. Vincent	Shanghai
629	2	919	Captain Monnet	Yongat
—	—	—	Captain Blondel	Along Bay
—	—	—	Comdr. Villeneuve	Canton
400	4	441	—	Saigon
1600	—	2000	Comdr. von Bassewitz	Kinhchou
11,000	36	14,000	Captain Friedrich	Wessing
1600	8	—	Commander Hillbrand	Shanghai
6000	20	10,000	Capt. Pauschen	Shanghai
6000	20	10,000	Capt. Derzewski	Shanghai
1099	10	1300	Lieut.-Commander Schamer	Kalle
959	10	1300	Lieut. Berger	Fuchow
6392	—	14,000	Captain Tagliozza	Singapore
850	10	—	Comdr. Werthmann	Canton
1129	8	1500	Comdr. Boerner	Shanghai
1600	8	250	Comdr. Hoffmann	Shanghai
2909	24	8000	Capt. von Senow	Singapore
900	10	1500	Comdr. von Mittelstadt	Tientsin
—	—	—	Comdr. von Weise	Shanghai

	2000	10	6543	Captain John Boet	Shanghai
	4383	16	10,543	Captain East	
	2250	10	7009	Captain Canale	Shanghai
	4366	14	6829	Captain Zezi	Shanghai
boat	600	—	—	Captain F. J. B. Leol	Hongkong
	9000	18	8,900	Captain Steinmann	Port Arthur
	810	6	730	Comdr. Guntz	Vladivostok
	2650	5	4730	Comdr. Gramatchiko	Port Arthur
	1050	8	1130	Comdr. Zalesky	Newchwang
	600	9	3550	Comdr. Yoriuff	Port Arthur
	1400	6	2000	Comdr. Smirnof	Port Arthur
ship	12,364	44	14,500	Captain Jessen	Port Arthur
	1080	6	1900	Comdr. Smirnof	Shanghai
	1215	7	1560	Comdr. Novakovsky	Vladivostok
	1224	7	1400	Comsander Muraviev	Port Arthur
	7,490	6	2000	Comdr. Vasiliev	Port Arthur
ship	12,674	15	14,800	Captain Korolet	Nagasaki
ship	10,980	16	10,630	Captain Jakovlev	Port Arthur

Ship	10,960	16	17,861	Comdr. Kevanasy	Vladivostok
Ship	1,354	1	1,354	Capt. Sopotrennikov	Port Arthur
Armored cruiser	12,950	32	17,000	Capt. Matusevich	Port Arthur
Armored cruiser	10,823	3	13,250	Capt. Pletushkev	Port Arthur
Ship	10,960	16	10,000	Capt. Vladuseff	Port Arthur
Ship	950	2	1,125	Capt. Orlov, Franceff	Port Arthur
Ship	6500	8	1,123	Capt. Tuseff	Taku
Ship	1050	27	20,000	Capt. Bahe	Port Arthur
Ship	6500	9	1,130	Comdr. Zigoriansky-Kissel	Port Arthur
Ship	1250	16	3394	Comdr. Abramoff	Port Arthur
Ship	1000	10	1277	Comander Karl Rohrer	
Ship	1158	8	1000	Comander C. G. Bowman	Manila
Ship	1800	—	—	Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm	Manila
Ship	1890	—	—	Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey	Manila
Ship	1392	8	1988	Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll	Shanghai
Ship	1950	8	2200	Comdr. J. F. Maxwell	Manila
Ship	1030	8	2250	Capt. J. E. Cogswell	Manila
Ship	11,500	41	10,000	Captain C. H. Stockton	Kobe
			759	Comdr. P. H. Stevens	Manila

3960	6	8600	Comdr. F. F. Gilmore	Honolulu
1970	6	9600	Comdr. F. M. Wise	Saka
4084	4	5244	Comdr. Devo	Buanghi
4140			Lieut.-Comdr. Sperry	Nagasaki
3890	24	17,401	Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie	Amoy
1000	6	800	Commander J. P. Selfridge	Manila
1000	10	1118	Commander E. B. Barry	Manila
1397	3	1834	Commander E. S. Prime	Swatow
1710	6	1301	Commander W. Swift	Manila